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## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SECTION

### NOTES

THE LIBRARY OF SOUTH AMERICANA OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

The following description of this special collection of the University of Notre Dame is taken from the *Bulletin of the University of Notre Dame*, for July, 1917, XIII. no. 1, pp. 9-11. It is understood that the collection has been increased materially since this description was written:

The South American library and museum, which occupies a special room in the library and forms an important part of the course in Foreign Commerce, was established by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C., former Vice President of the University and Provincial of the Congregation of Holy Cross. Dr. Zahm devoted ten years to the collection of this library, and donated it to the University of Notre Dame after using it as the literary basis of his four well-known books: *Up the Orinoco and Down the Magdalena*, *Along the Andes and Down the Amazon*, *Through South America's Southland*, and *The Quest of El Dorado*.

The library, which is one of the most select in the United States for the study of South American history and commerce, contains many rare works that were found in old book-stalls during Dr. Zahm's four trips across the continent of South America. A number of important volumes were contributed by the government of Brazil during Dr. Zahm's recent journey as a member of the Roosevelt Scientific Expedition.

The library includes all the ancient accounts of the Spanish and Portuguese explorations in South America. The first history of America, the *Decades* of Peter Martyr, exists in Spanish and French editions besides the two English translations—the old one by Richard Eden and a recent one by MacNutt. The rare complete work of Oviedo y Valdés, *Historia General y Natural de las Indias*, is there, besides his *Sumario de la Historia General*, etc. The works of Las Casas include the little-known *Apologética Historia de las Indias*, which remained in MS. from 1560 until 1909. There are also good editions of the other "Historiadores Primitivos": Gómara, Bernal Díaz del Castillo, Cabeza de Vaca, Zárate, Fernando Colón (the son of Columbus), Cieza de León, Xérez, Herrera, Garcilaso de la Vega, Toribio de Ortiguera, Francisco Vázquez,

the writings of Columbus, Castellanos (complete), etc. These works are supplemented with the priceless documents from the Spanish archives included in Navarrete and the "Colección de Documentos Inéditos del Archivo de Indias" (55 volumes),<sup>1</sup> and the recent serial publications "Colección de libros raros ó curiosos que tratan de América" and "Colección de libros y documentos referentes á America."

The period of colonial life is represented by such authors as Juan and Ulloa, Orbigny, Humboldt, Depons, Castelneau, Bonpland, La Condamine (both the Paris and the rare Maestricht editions), Bishop Piedrahita, Padres Clavigero, Molina, Acosta and Simon, etc. To this period also belong the numerous missionary accounts, in which the library is especially rich: Padres Carvajal, Acuña, Rodriguez, Charlevoix, Amich, Gumilla, Chantre y Herrera, Holguin, Fray Laureano de la Cruz, the *Lettres Édifiantes et Curieuses*, of the Jesuit Fathers and numerous others, that will serve as a basis for the much needed Catholic History of South America.

The English works written in defamation of South America during the early part of the period of independence are represented by such authors as Holton, Steuart, Ewbank, Hamilton, Stevenson, Walsh, and Brand. A special effort has been made to make this collection as representative as possible in order to trace to their source the erroneous notions of South American life current in certain circles today. . . . The brighter side of the South America of this time is presented by Wallace, Darwin, Agassiz, Michelena y Rojas, Spix and Martius, Tschudi, Stevens, Herndon and Gibbon, Wappäus and Markham, among others.

All the modern works of value, whether historical or descriptive, are included in the collection, which comprises some fifteen hundred volumes. It is a rich mine for the student who wishes to do original work with the sources in this hitherto neglected field of study, and every facility will be afforded students who wish to take up the work.

Besides the books described, the library contains a valuable collection of maps and several hundred photographs and stereopticon slides illustrating various sections of Latin America. This collection includes the Argentine exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, presented to Dr. Zahm by the Argentine Government, and a magnificent set of photographs of Chile, presented by the Government of Chile, through its Ambassador in Washington.

<sup>1</sup> That is, the first series of 42 vols., and the second of 13.

The library counts also among its benefactors, Dr. Edwin Ruthven Heath, F.R.G.S., of Kansas City, Kansas, one of the foremost American explorers of South America, the discoverer of the Rio Heath, in Bolivia; and the heirs of the late Dr. Soteldo, formerly Venezuelan Minister in Washington.

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Items touching Hispanic America appeared as follows in the *Commerce Reports* of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the months of March, April, May, and June, 1919:

Abnormal routing of Mexican chicle exports. No. 88, April 15.  
Activities of government bank in Rio de Janeiro. No. 83, April 9.  
Agriculture in Mormon colonies in N. Chihuahua. No. 71, March 26.  
An American attorney in Rio de Janeiro. No. 69, March 24.  
American bank to open bank in Trinidad. No. 134, June 9.  
Amer. Chamber of Com. in Argentina changes name. No. 77, April 2.  
Amer. Department stores to capture Argentine trade. No. 56, March 8.  
American goods in demand in Colombia. No. 129, June 3.  
American hardware men active in Latin America. No. 125, May 28.  
American machinery for Brazilian paper mill. No. 112, May 13.  
American owned cement plant in Argentina. No. 92, April 19.  
American sprayers protect Trinidad cocoa crop. No. 62, March 15.  
American sugar machinery sold in Argentina. No. 76, April 1.  
Ann'l meet'g of Amer. Chamber of Com. of Brazil. No. 90, April 17.  
Argentina's war industries. No. 69, March 24.  
Argentine export duties for April. No. 80, April 5.  
*Id.*, for May. No. 107, May 7.  
*Id.*, for June. No. 142, June 18.  
*Id.*, during December, 1918. No. 67, March 21.  
*Id.*, for first nine months of 1918. No. 61, March 14.  
Argentine fiscal and financial affairs. No. 69, March 24.  
Argentine foreign trade for 1918. No. 53, March 5; no. 101, April 30.  
Argentine grain for Mexico. No. 138, June 13.  
Argentine imports of textiles. No. 67, March 21.  
Argentine meat production and exports. No. 76, April 1.  
Argentine notes. No. 69, March 24.  
Argentine tax on "to order" shipments. No. 70, March 25.  
Arrival of steel rails for Hershey Railway of Cuba. No. 61, March 14.  
Arrival of Venezuelan comm'l agent in United States. No. 124, May 27.  
Arrivals of sugar in Mexico. No. 139, June 14.  
Assets of Brazilian banks show increase. No. 74, March 29.

- Automobile standards for Trinidad. No. 62, March 15.  
Automobile traffic in Central America. No. 69, March 24.  
Bahia cocoa and tobacco crops. No. 113, May 14.  
Banana growing in Santa Marta district. No. 71, March 26.  
Bank advertising in Buenos Aires. No. 76, April 1.  
Bankruptcies in Argentina for January, 1919. *Id.*  
Better prospects for Dominican tobacco crop. No. 108, May 8.  
Billing goods in Brazil. No. 55, March 7.  
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Bond issue in Uruguay. No. 51, March 3.  
Branch of Canadian bank for Brazil. No. 150, June 27.  
Brazil Railway Co. to improve road. No. 135, June 10.  
Brazil Ry. to install electric furnace for smelting. No. 66, March 20.  
Brazil requisitions property of German Company. No. 143, June 19.  
Brazil to expend large sum for aviation service. No. 77, April 2.  
Brazilian coal imports during February, 1919. No. 117, May 19.  
Brazilian diamond mining company organized. No. 80, April 5.  
Brazil's coal imports for December and January. No. 108, May 8.  
Brazil's trade balance. No. 141, June 17.  
British engineering mission to visit Brazil. No. 71, March 26.  
Budget for Uruguayan "Asistencia Pública." No. 126, May 29.  
Buenos Aires shipping during the year 1918. No. 80, April 5.  
*Id.* during eleven months of 1918. No. 83, April 9.  
Business conditions in northeastern Bolivia. No. 91, April 18.  
Canning factory being opened at Guaymas, Mexico. No. 140, June 16.  
Catalogues for São Paulo live stock exposition. No. 59, March 12.  
The cattle industry of Honduras. No. 83, April 9.  
Cattle raising in Brazil. No. 97, April 25.  
Central Ry. of Brazil to open new bids for furnishing coal. No. 70, Mar. 25.  
Central Uruguay Railway report for 1917-18. No. 50, March 1.  
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Cereal prices in Argentina. No. 111, May 12.  
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Chilean nitrate market conditions. No. 79, April 4.  
Coal mining in Coahuila. No. 83, April 9.  
Coffee crop in Puerto Cabello district, Venezuela. No. 66, March 20.  
The coffee harvest in Colombia. No. 98, April 26.  
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- The coffee industry in Panama. No. 117, May 19.  
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Combination cargo-passenger service for Peru desired. No. 120,  
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Commercial information on Colombia. No. 141, June 17.  
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Commercial notes from Latin America. No. 120, May 22.  
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Concession for erecting wireless station in Cuba. No. 134, June 9.  
Concession for exploration of peat beds in Brazil. No. 147, June 24.  
Concession for projected Peruvian Railway. No. 66, March 20.  
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Consul at Santos, Brazil, on visit to the U. S. No. 78, April 3.  
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- Cuban market for low-priced American furniture. No. 131, June 5.  
Cuban sugar warehouse congested. No. 91, April 18.  
Cultivation of limes in Tampico. No. 120, May 22.  
Customs requirements for shipments to Costa Rica. No. 133, June 7.  
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Tin-can industry in Brazil. No. 90, April 17.  
Trade and financial condition in British Guiana. No. 57, March 10.  
Trade conditions in Bermuda. No. 66, March 20.  
Trade notes from Nicaragua. No. 61, March 14.  
Trade in drawing materials in Peru. No. 80, April 5.  
Trade of Mexico for 1918. No. 142, June 18.  
Trade of Panama for April. No. 147, June 24.  
Trade publications wanted for public reading rooms in Mexico. No.  
129, June 3.  
Traffic through the Panama Canal during April. No. 136, June 11.  
Trains in operation in Mexico. No. 54, March 6.  
Treatise on silk industry in Brazil to be prepared. No. 79, April 4.  
Trinidad a market for biscuit products. No. 143, June 19.  
Trinidad government acts against gasoline combine. No. 89, April  
16.  
Trinidad market for clothing. No. 137, June 12.  
Trinidad market for glass show cases. No. 128, July 2.  
Trinidad market for railway and telegraph supplies. No. 92, April 19.  
Trinidad sugar crop prospects. No. 72, March 27.  
Trinidad supreme court enforces contract for steamship rebates. No.  
53, March 5.

- Trinidad's foreign trade in timber. No. 122, May 24.  
Trinidad's trade customs. No. 127, May 31.  
Trinidad's trade in hardware. No. 141, June 17.  
Underground telephone system for Montevideo. No. 64, March 18.  
Uruguay East Coast Railway shows improvement in 1917-18. No. 50, March 1.  
Uruguayan government increases salaries of officials. No. 81, April 7.  
Uruguayan post, telegraph, and telephone budget. No. 142, June 18.  
Uruguayan tax on parcel post packages. No. 113, May 14.  
Uruguayan trade at the close of 1918. No. 81, April 7.  
Use of tractors on Cuban sugar estates. No. 110, May 10.  
Venezuelan commerce during January. No. 82, April 8.  
Venezuelan imports of drugs, medicines, and chemicals. No. 81, April 7.  
Venezuelan market for American cigarettes. No. 85, April 11.  
Venezuelan railway traffic and revenues for 1918. No. 134, June 9.  
West Indian Customs Union Conference in Trinidad. No. 80, April 5.  
Whaling industry of the Falkland Islands. No. 115, May 16.  
Will the United States hold its present trade in Argentina? No. 83, April 9.  
World's production of crude rubber in 1918. No. 65, March 19.
- Monographs on various countries or consular districts of Hispanic America, written by consular agents of the United States and published recently as "Supplements" to *Commerce Reports*, are as follows:
- Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul, by Consul Samuel T. Lee. In annual series, no. 40b, March 4.  
Brazil: Bahia, by Consul Edmund Higgins; Pernambuco, by Consul A. T. Haeberle. In annual series, no. 40c, May 3.  
Colombia: Barranquilla, by Consul Claude E. Guyant. In annual series, no. 42a, May 5.  
Mexico: Chihuahua, by Consul James B. Stewart; Ciudad Juarez, by Consul Edward A. Dow; Nogales, by Vice Consul Charles W. Doherty; Piedras Negras, by Vice Consul William P. Blocker; San Luis Potosí, by Consul Cornelius Ferris, Jr. In annual series, no. 32a, April 28.  
Venezuela: La Guaira, by Consul Homer Brett; Maracaibo, by Consul Emil Sauer; Puerto Cabello, by Consul Frank Anderson Henry. In annual series, no. 48a, March 20.

## PERIODICALS OF URUGUAY.

The following list of periodicals of Uruguay is reprinted from Barrett's *Paper, Paper Products, and Printing Machinery in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay* (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1918), published under the auspices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as "Special Agents Series," no. 163.

*Principal Newspapers and Magazines in Montevideo*

*El Día*, Mercedes 826; morning daily, established 1885; 6 to 12 pages, 18 by 26 inches; 36½-inch rolls; circulation, 38,000. Equipment: Two Marinoni (French) 24-page perfecting presses; ten Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$12 per annum; advertising rates, \$1 to \$2 per inch.

*El Plata*, Buenos Aires 666; afternoon daily; established 1913; 6 to 12 pages, 17½ by 24½ inches; 35-inch rolls; circulation, 25,000 to 27,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) 24-page perfecting press; seven Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$12 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.75 to \$1.25 per inch.

*La Razón*, Rincon 853; afternoon daily; established 1878; 6 to 12 pages, 17½ by 24½ inches; 35-inch rolls; circulation, 25,000 to 30,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) 32-page perfecting press; Marinoni (French) 8-page perfecting press; Duplex (Swiss) flat-bed perfecting press; one Augsburg (German) and one Albert (German) cylinder press; French ticket-printing press; three German platen presses; Krause (German) cutting machine; Brehmer (German) stitching machine; seven Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$9 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.50 to \$1.50 per inch.

*Tribuna Popular*, Ciudadela 1426; afternoon daily (in normal times also publishes morning edition); 6 to 8 pages, 15¾ by 23 inches; 31½-inch rolls; circulation, 25,000 to 30,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) 32-page perfecting press; eight Mergenthalers; two monotypes; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$14 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.70 to \$2.50 per inch (special rate of \$10 per inch per month on certain advertising pages).

*El Siglo*, Rincon 853; morning daily; established 1863; 6 to 12 pages, 17½ by 24½ inches; 35-inch rolls; circulation, 10,000 to 12,000. Equipment: Same as *La Razón*. Foreign subscription price, \$16 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.375 to \$1.25 per inch.

*Diario del Plata*, Buenos Aires 666; morning daily; established 1910; 6 to 12 pages, 17½ by 24½ inches; 35-inch rolls; circulation, 10,000 to 12,000. Equipment: See *El Plata*. Foreign subscription price, \$16 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.50 to \$1 per inch.

*El Telégrafo*, Rincon 853; afternoon daily; established 1850; 6 to 8 pages, 17½ by 24½ inches; 35-inch rolls; circulation, 8,000 to 12,000. Equipment: See *La Razón*. Foreign subscription price, \$9 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.25 to \$1.25 per inch.

*La Mañana*, Ciudadela 1478-90; morning daily; established 1917; 6 to 12 pages, 17½ by 24½ inches; 35-inch rolls; circulation, 8,000 to 10,000. Equipment: Mari-



noni (French) 24-page perfecting press; seven Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$10 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.375 to \$0.75 per inch.

*El Pueblo*, Plaza Independencia 703; afternoon daily; established 1917; 6 to 8 pages,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  by  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches;  $51\frac{1}{2}$  and 70 inch rolls; circulation, 6,000. Foreign subscription price, \$10 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.375 to \$0.75 per inch; printed by *El Bien*.

*La Democracia*, Ciudadela 1399; morning daily; established 1916; 6 to 8 pages,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  by  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches;  $51\frac{1}{2}$  and 70-inch rolls; circulation, 6,000 to 8,000. Equipment: Four Mergenthalers (press work done by *El Bien*). Foreign subscription price, \$16 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.375 to \$0.75 per inch.

*El Diario Español*, Ituzaingo 1487; morning daily devoted to the interests of the Spanish colony; established 1914; 6 to 8 pages,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  by  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches; 35-inch rolls; circulation, 4,000. Foreign subscription price, \$9 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.25 to \$0.50 per inch; printed by *La Razón*.

*El Bien*, Ciudadela 1469; morning daily; established 1878; 6 to 8 pages,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  by  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches; 35,  $51\frac{1}{2}$ , and 70 inch rolls; circulation, 3,500. Equipment: Duplex (Swiss) flat-bed perfecting press; one Marinoni (French) and one Italian cylinder press; one Fenix (German) and one American Gordon platen press; four Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$10 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.25 to \$1.25 per inch.

*La Defensa Comercial*, Av. 18 de Julio 1017; afternoon commercial journal; established 1917; 8 pages,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $19\frac{1}{4}$  inches; circulation, 1,800. Foreign subscription price, \$16 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.25 to \$1.25 per inch; printed by José M. Blanco.

*Montevideo Times*, 25 de Agosto 410; morning daily in English; established 1888; 8 pages,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $19\frac{1}{4}$  inches; circulation, 1,000. Foreign subscription price, \$16 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.25 per inch per month; printed by Angel Lasagna.

*Diario Oficial*, Florida 1178; official daily of the Uruguayan Government; established 1849; 44 to 60 pages,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  by  $12\frac{3}{4}$  inches; circulation, 3,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) semi-duplex cylinder press; Albert (German) cylinder press; eight Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, \$9 per annum; legal advertising only.

*El Debate*, Sarandi 430; daily organ of the German colony; established 1917; 4 pages,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 16 inches; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, \$6 per annum; printed by José M. Blanco.

*Uruguay Sport*, San Jose 1118; sporting triweekly; established 1916; 6 to 8 pages;  $17\frac{1}{2}$  by  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches; circulation, 6,000. Foreign subscription price, \$9 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.25 to \$1.25 per inch; printed by *El Bien*.

*El Amigo del Obrero*, Mercedes 947; labor semiweekly; established 1898; 4 pages, 16 by  $23\frac{1}{4}$  inches; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, \$3.60 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.10 to \$0.25 per inch; printed by José M. Blanco.

*El Estanciero*, Avenida General Rondeau 1685; semimonthly stock and agricultural journal; established 1910; 28-32 pages,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches; circulation, 2,500. Foreign subscription price, \$2.50 per annum; advertising rates, \$10 per page per month.

*El Hacendado*, Ituzaingo 1439; semimonthly stock and agricultural magazine; established 1900; 52 pages, 8½ by 11½ inches; circulation, 4,500. Foreign subscription price, \$2.50 per annum; advertising rates, \$20 per page.

*Vida Americana*, Misiones 1489; monthly farming and stock-raising magazine; established 1917; 74 pages, 8½ by 11¾ inches; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2.50 per annum; advertising rates, \$20 per page.

*El Economista Uruguayo*, Zabala 1441; semimonthly commercial journal; established 1916; 60 pages, 7¼ by 10¾ inches; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, \$8 per annum; advertising rates, \$20 per page; printed by Enrique Escalante.

*Selecta*, Ciudadela 1387; monthly literary and social journal in colors; established 1917; 36 pages, 10½ by 14½ inches; circulation, 2,500. Foreign subscription price, \$11 per annum; advertising rates, \$30 per page; printed by A. Barreiro & Co.

*Uruguay Weekly News*, Canelones 1814; weekly in English; established 1897; 12 pages, 12½ by 17 inches; circulation, 1,500. Foreign subscription price, \$12 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.10 to \$0.25 per inch; printed by José M. Blanco.

*La Verdad*, Sarandi 430; weekly devoted to the interests of the German colony; established 1916; 4 pages, 16 by 23¼ inches; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2 per annum; no advertising; printed by José M. Blanco.

*La Revista Blanca*, Maldonado 1187; literary and humorous trimonthly; established 1913; 24 pages, 6 by 9 inches; circulation, 2,500. Foreign subscription price, \$6 per annum; advertising rates, \$20 per page.

*Arquitectura*, Avenida 18 de Julio 917; architectural and engineering magazine published every other month; established 1914; 32 to 48 pages, 9¾ by 13¼ inches; circulation, 2,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2.50 per annum; advertising rates, \$16 per page, \$10 per half page, \$7 per quarter page; printed by A. Barreiro & Co.

*Minerva*, Avenida 18 Julio 917; medical magazine published in the interest of the Medical Club of Uruguay every other month; established 1916; 32 pages, 9¾ by 13¼ inches; circulation, 1,500. Foreign subscription price, \$2.50 per annum; advertising rates, \$16 to \$20 per page; printed by Peña Hermanos.

*El Noticiero*, Casilla de Correo 486; semimonthly; established 1916; 16 pages, 9¾ by 13¼ inches; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, \$1 per annum; printed by José M. Blanco.

*La Campaña*, Uruguay 782; monthly house organ of A. Bertolotti; established 1911; 22 pages, 9¾ by 13¼ inches; circulation, 5,000. Distributed free; printed by José M. Blanco.

*Cinema*, 25 de Mayo 371; trimonthly motion-picture journal; 8 pages, 13½ by 19¼ inches; established 1917; circulation, 2,000. Foreign subscription price, \$6 per annum; advertising rates, \$0.20 per inch.

*La Causa Rural*, Rio Negro 1572; weekly devoted to rural interests; established 1916; 4 pages, 15 by 22 inches; circulation, 1,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2 per annum.

*Federación Rural*, Ituzaingo 1389; monthly devoted to rural interests; established 1916; 24 pages, 8½ by 13 inches; circulation, 1,500. Foreign subscription price, \$2 per annum.

*La Homiga*, Reconquista 283; children's monthly; established 1913; 16 pages, 5¼ by 8½ inches; circulation, 1,000. Foreign subscription price, \$1.50 per annum.

*El Demócrata*, Hocquart 1583; semimonthly political organ; established 1900; 4 pages, 13½ by 19¼ inches. Foreign subscription price, \$2.40 per annum.

*Revista de la Asociación Politécnica del Uruguay*, Sarandí 562; monthly; 36 pages, 9 by 11 inches. Foreign subscription price, \$4 per annum.

*Revista del Centro Militar y Naval*, Avenida 18 de Julio 1236; monthly army and navy journal; established 1902; 112 pages, 6 by 9 inches; circulation, 1,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2.50 per annum.

*Revista del Centro Farmacéutico Uruguayo*, Ejido 1589; pharmaceutical magazine published every other month; established 1892; 48 pages, 7 by 10 inches; circulation, 1,000. Foreign subscription price, \$5 per annum.

*Revista del Ministerio de Industrias*, 25 de Mayo 511; monthly magazine published by the Department of Industries of the Uruguayan Government; established 1912; 120 pages, 6 by 9 inches; circulation, 3,000. Distributed free; printed by the Imprenta Nacional.

*Revista del Consejo Nacional de Higiene*, Sarandí 442; monthly magazine devoted to health; established 1906; 64 pages, 7 by 11 inches; circulation, 2,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2.50 per annum.

*Revista de la Asociación Rural de Uruguay*, Uruguay 864; monthly magazine of the Agricultural Society of Uruguay; established 1871; 48 pages, 7 by 11 inches; circulation, 2,000. Foreign subscription price, \$4 per annum.

*Revista de Precios Corrientes*, Estación de F. C. Central; weekly review of current prices; established 1897; 4 pages, 9¼ by 13¼ inches.

*Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil de Productos del País*, Estación de F. C. Central; monthly review of prices; established 1911; 32 pages, 6¼ by 9¼ inches.

#### *Other Publications in Montevideo*

*Agros*, Sayago; monthly, published by the School of Agriculture.

*Anales de Instrucción Primaria*, 18 de Julio 1205; devoted to primary instruction.

*Anales de la Liga de Estudiantes Americanos*, Rincon 508; devoted to university interests.

*Anales de la Universidad*, 18 de Julio 1824; devoted to university interests.

*Anales Mundanos*, Ituzaingo 1414.

*Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio Italiana*, Colon 1395; monthly bulletin of the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

*Boletín de la Dirección General de Estadística*, Colon 1515; monthly bulletin of the Statistical Department of the Uruguayan Government.

*Boletín de la Liga Uruguaya Contra la Tuberculosis*, Magallanes 1320; monthly bulletin of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

*Boletín Mensual de la Estadística Municipal*. Paraguay esq., 18 de Julio; monthly statistical bulletin of the city of Montevideo.

*Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda*, Rincon 480; monthly bulletin of the Secretary of the Treasury.

*Revista del Comercio Español*, 18 de Julio 877; monthly review of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce.

*Revista de la Asociación Fraternidad*, San Jose 1215; monthly bulletin of the Fraternal Association.

*Revista de la Asociación Centro de Almacenes Minoristas*, Cerito 326; monthly bulletin of the Retail Merchants' Association.

*Revista de la Asociación Unión Industrial Uruguaya*, Treinta y Tres 1327; monthly bulletin of the Industrial Union of Uruguay.

*Revista del Colegio Pio*, Villa Colon; monthly school journal.

*Revista de la Sociedad de Médicos Veterinarios*, Uruguay 864; monthly bulletin of the Veterinary Society.

*Revista del Circulo Napolitano*, Soriano 1197; monthly organ of the Circulo Napolitano.

*Revista de la Sociedad del Socorro Mutuo Español*; monthly organ of the Spanish Mutual Aid Society.

*Euskal Erria*, San Jose 1168; trimonthly organ of the Basque colony in Montevideo.

*L'Italiano*, Treinta y Tres 1325; weekly journal in Italian, devoted to the interests of the Italian colony.

*Paginas Blancas*, Soriano 1122; monthly literary journal.

*Natura*, C. Largo 1183; monthly magazine devoted to the study of nature.

*La Propiedad Territorial*, Juncal 1423; monthly journal devoted to rural matters.

*Revista del Aduana Uruguaya*, La Aduana; monthly, devoted to customhouse matters.

*Revista de Correos y Telégrafos*, Oficina General de Correos; monthly, devoted to postal and telegraph matters.

*Vitorica Mueños*, O. del Plata 1014; monthly, devoted to live-stock matters.

*El Socialista*, Rio Branco 1375; weekly socialistic journal.

*El Libre Pensamiento*; monthly, devoted to free thought.

*Montevideo Musical*; musical journal, published every other month.

*La Propaganda*, Daiman 1516; monthly rural magazine.

*Industria y Comercio*, 18 de Julio 1056; monthly rural magazine.

*Higiene y Salud*; monthly health journal.

#### *Newspapers outside of Montevideo*

Canelones: *El Baluarte*, *La Reacción*.

Colonia Vandelse: *La Unión Vandelse*.

Durazno: *La Acción Cívico*; *El Progreso*; *La Publicidad*; *El Nuevo Herald*; *La Aurora*; *El Combate*.

Florida: *La Voz de la Florida*; *El Imparcial*; *Piedra Alta*.

Maldonado: *El Combate*; *La Impresora*; *La Defensa*; *La Voz Estudiantil*.

Melo: *El Deber Cívico*; *La Defensa*; *El Pueblo*; *El Cerro Largo*; *El Nacionalista*; *El Partido Colorado*.

Mercedes: *Vida Chana*; *El Día*; *El Diario*; *El Progreso*; *La Prensa*.

Minas: *La Idea*; *El Voz del Verdun*; *La Unión*; *La Luz*.

Nueva Palmira: *El Éco de Palmira*.

Paysandú: *El Telégrafo*; *El Diario*; *La Tribuna*; *El Paysandú*.

Paso de los Toros: *El Pueblo*.

Rivera: *El Comercio*; *La France*, *Rivera*.

Rocha: *La Idea*; *El Lascanense*.

San Carlos Mald.: *El Civismo; El Imparcial; La Reforma.*

San Fructuoso: *La Aurora; El Uruguay; El Trabajo; El Herald; El Nacional.*

Salto: *Ecos de Progreso; Tribuno Saltena; La Tarde; Diario Nuevo.*

San Jose: *La Mañana; El Pueblo; La Paz; El Trabajo; La Palabra; Los Principios.*

Treinta y Tres: *El Trabajo; El Comercio; La Acción.*

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Among book collections in the United States of peculiar interest to students of Hispanic American history is that of Mr. William L. Clements, of Bay City, Michigan. In the catalogue of this collection, *Uncommon, scarce and rare Books relating to American History during the Discovery and Colonial Periods together with other Americana from the Library of William L. Clements* (1914), are listed a number of early and rare books touching on the Hispanic occupation. In the preface, it is stated that "the list herewith of several hundred titles of rare or uncommon books relating principally to the discovery and colonial periods of American history, form part of a collection of about three thousand titles relating to the same subjects". Here are found many titles of highest interest for the beginnings and early history of America. Among them are the *Geography* of Pomponius Mela (1482); the *Epistola* of Columbus (1493); two books of Sabellicus (1498 and 1504); the *Cosmographiae Introductio* of Martin Waldseemüller (1509); *La praeclara Narratione* of Cortes (1524); a number of titles of Peter Martyr, the earliest being the *Extract ov Recveil des Isles nouvellemet trouvees* (Paris, 1532); Huttich, *Novvs Orbis Regionvm* (Basel, 1532); an Apianus of 1545 and one of 1550: a Ptolomy of 1548; Martin Cortes, *Breve Compendio de la Sphera* (Seville, 1551); Gomara, *Historia de Mexico* (Anvers, 1554), and several later editions of this popular book; The original *Relacion y Comentarios* of Cabeza de Vaca (Valladolid, 1555). Other authors include Girava Tarragones, Ferdinand Columbus, Richard Eden (1577), René de Laudonnière, Gonzalez de Mendoza (several editions), Hakluyt (the *Principall Navigations*, 1589), José de Acosta, Laurence Keymis, Sir Walter Raleigh, Captain Henry Savile, Linschoten, Herrera y Tordesillas, Laet, Purchas, Bernal del Castillo, Cristobal de Acuña (1641), Thevenot, Solis y Ribadeneyra, Las Casas, Wafer, Garcilaso de la Vega, Dampier, Gonzales Caranza, Ternaux-Compans, and others.

The following item was taken from *El Comercio*, Lima, March 7th, 1919, and speaks eloquently for itself.

## A PRESENT FROM THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION TO THE SAN MARCOS UNIVERSITY

Our readers must have become aware of the present, doubly valuable on account of the works of which it is made up and the significance of the event, which has been made to the San Marcos University by Mr. Peter H. Goldsmith, Director of the Inter-American Division (Section) of the American Association for International Conciliation, in the name of such Association. The present is a library composed of 2,933 books written by the most eminent of North American writers on Science and Art.

In our Sunday edition we published the letters exchanged, concerning this present, by Mr. Goldsmith and Doctor Javier Prado y Ugarteche, Dean of the University.

Seldom has a present been made better fitted to strengthen the mental ties which bind the two countries. Peru feels strong admiration for the United States, a feeling which is but the profound knowledge of the virtues which adorn that great nation. But, certain of such admiration, the intellectuals of North America have wished to invigorate it through a direct knowledge of their great capacities which have contributed to the forming of that national Soul which was celebrated by the whole world as soon as ever it appeared in all its magnificent loftiness and depths.

There are in North America a number of writers who cultivate new Art methods and tendencies so far unknown in Europe and which sketch out the spiritual physiognomy of the Yankee nation with a firm and steady hand. And on the other hand it is useless for us to say how far they have gone in Sciences of every kind. Their progress in this line is nearly beyond comparison, and a thorough knowledge of the same by our teachers and students may generate minds more solid and lucid for modern conceptions within Science and Art.

From this point of view the present made our University, and for which Doctor Prado has delicately returned thanks, acquires a more intense prestige, as it is the best bond of friendship shown by the United States for those who study her with the interest and affection which she deserves.

Among others of its publications, the Pan American Union, at the Commercial Congress held recently under its auspices, exhibited nineteen pamphlets, in each of which is "General Descriptive Data" of a country of Hispanic America. The following countries are represented in the nineteen pamphlets that have been brought to our attention; Argentine Republic (1919, pp. 31); Bolivia (1917, pp. 31); Brazil (1918, pp. 32); Chile (1917, pp. 31); Colombia (1919, pp. 31); Costa Rica (1919, pp. 31, with which is bound a four-page article on "Foreign commerce of Costa Rica for 1917", 1918); Cuba (1919, pp. 31); Dominican Republic (1917, pp. 31); Ecuador (1919, pp. 31); Guatemala (1919, pp. 31); Haiti (1919, pp. 31); Honduras (1916, pp. 31); Nicaragua (1917, pp. 31); Panama (1918, pp. 31); Paraguay (1919, pp. 31); Peru (1918, pp. 31); Salvador (1919, pp. 31); Uruguay (1919, pp. 31); and Venezuela (1919, pp. 31). Each pamphlet is illustrated. Bound together into a single volume, these "Descriptions" would form an interesting volume.

*A Reference List on Commerce, Exporting and Importing* is the title of a bibliographical list of 19 pages, compiled by Charles E. Babcock, Acting Librarian of the Pan American Union and published in June, 1919, probably being timed for the Commercial Congress held by the Pan American Union in June. In his preface, Mr. Babcock says that the purpose of the pamphlet is "to serve as an aid to persons desiring to study 'Latin' America from a commercial standpoint. No effort has been made to prepare a complete bibliography and only publications which can be readily obtained in any large library or in any large bookstore have been included." Titles to periodical articles are also included, as well as to guidebooks and maps, books on commercial correspondence, and sources of names of business firms. Because of their great number, references to general descriptive books and histories have been omitted, but if these are desired "special compilations will be sent on direct application to the Pan American Union". The Pan American Union compiles considerable commercial statistical information on all the Hispanic American countries direct from official and other trustworthy sources. "These commercial statistics are published in the form of pamphlets, one for each country, and will be sent without charge to those requesting them." The "List" is divided into sections as follows: On commerce, exporting and importing; Commercial magazines; Commercial geographies; Organizations interested in developing commerce between the Americas; Guidebooks; Maps. The compilation is useful.

At the recent Pan American Commercial Conference held under the auspices of the Pan American Union, among the literature displayed for free distribution other than that of the Union itself was the following: *Shipper's Guide for Consular and Customs Regulations of Cuba*, which was prepared by Placido M. Dominguez, Vice-Consul of Cuba at New York City, in 1917. In this small pamphlet of 42 pages, much of which is advertising, are sections on General provisions; Charges and expenses; Requirements; Invoices presented by manufacturers, producers, sellers, owners, or shippers; Invoices presented by agents; Merchandise other than the product of the United States; Shipment of tissues; Mixed fabrics; Ready-made clothing and wearing apparel; Instructions for shipping ready-made clothing; Invoices for ready-made clothing; Instructions for shipping cotton fabrics; Bills of lading; Shipments of automobiles; Merchandise and advertising matter having no commercial value; Invoices for goods sent by mail; Goods short shipped; Samples;

Free list; Articles of which the importation is restricted or prohibited; Penalties and additional duties; Fraudulent declaration; Custom-houses of Cuba; Registration of trade-marks in Cuba; Commercial travelers in Cuba; Signature; Place of shipment and date; Consular fees; Weights and measures; Declaration for domestic goods; Declarations for foreign goods; Agent's declaration; and a list of Consulates of Cuba in the United States. The booklet was especially prepared for the use of exporters.

The *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* conducts useful sections devoted to Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce; Economic and financial affairs; International treaties; Legislation; Public instruction and education; besides General notes.

Professor William Spence Robertson's *Francisco de Miranda and the Revolutionizing of Spanish America* has been translated into Spanish and published by the National Academy of History at Bogota as vol. XX. of Biblioteca de Historia.

*A List of Atlases and Maps Applicable to the World War*, compiled under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips, Chief, Division of Maps of the Library of Congress, and published by the Library (Government Printing Office, 1918), contains 5 titles on Mexico, 11 on Central America, 19 on South America, and 4 on the West Indies. Aside from considerations of the war, these titles will be of chief interest to historians on the general historical and geographical side.

Wilbur C. Abbott, of the historical faculty of Yale University, has contributed a charmingly written essay on the activities of *Colonel John Scott of Long Island, 1634 (?)–1696* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1918). The essay was prepared originally as an address for the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, and published in extended form for the members of that Society. Later a few copies were published for independent sale. Scott (Colonel by self appointment) ran the gamut in his activities from a dishonest land speculator in Long Island to a dishonest go-between in political affairs of England, Holland and France, being involved in the plot against Pepys and claiming to be a Protestant or a Catholic as best suited his convenience at the moment. At many angles he was a pawn, and a disturbing one, on the chessboard of British politics. His interest to students of His-



panic America arises from the fact that when Long Island, because of his shifty machinations, became too hot for him, the "Colonel" sought refuge in the West Indies; and while there, wrote a pretended Relation of his experiences. This as well as the beginnings of a "Description of America" which he wrote during the brief season of his enjoyment of the post of Royal Geographer, were used in the boundary negotiations between British Guiana and Venezuela in 1895, when the United States was appealed to by Venezuela.

The early history of what is now New Mexico is recalled by a small pamphlet of 1906, which has just come into our hands. This is a translation of a sermon preached by Dr. Ysidro Sariñana y Cuenca, March 20, 1681, as a "funeral oration over the twenty-one Franciscan missionaries killed by the Pueblo Indians, August 10, 1680". This pamphlet of 28 pages is no. 7 of the publications of the Historical Society of New Mexico, and is entitled *The Franciscan Martyrs of 1680* (Santa Fe, N. M., New Mexican Printing Company, 1906). In the preface, Dr. L. Bradford Prince, president of the Society, states that the copy of the original from which the oration was translated "was found in Santiago de Chile and obtained from there". "No copy existed . . . in New Mexico, and none has been obtainable in the City of Mexico for many years. . . . It is understood that there is only one perfect copy available in South America, and that is valued at one thousand francs. The one acquired had been somewhat injured by mice, though not enough to lessen its practical usefulness, and its price was therefore within the means of the Society." The title-page of the original is reproduced in reduced facsimile.

The Unión Benéfica Española, of New York publishes monthly for free distribution to its members an illustrated Review called *Plus Ultra*. The "Union" is a fraternal society for Spaniards in America, and has a large membership. This organization desires donations of books, pamphlets, maps, reviews, and periodicals, from the United States and the countries of Hispanic America.

The small publication issuing from the press "La Universal" of Havana (1919), namely, *Comunicaciones de la Cámara de Representantes desde el Día 10 de Abril de 1869, hasta el Día 10 de Junio del mismo año*, is an important historical pamphlet for the later history of Cuba. The "Communications" are prefaced by a short notice written by the

Cuban Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, under whose auspices the pamphlet was published. In this notice the Secretary says: "The month of April, 1869, marks an unforgettable and glorious date to all Cubans. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 10th, and in the free town of Guaimaro, the representatives of the Cuban people in insurrection against the domination of Spain . . . constituted the Cuban National Assembly and unified the revolution by adopting the form of a democratic republic. At the close of that day . . . they had edited and promulgated the first Cuban constitution that was to remain in force during the war of independence." A flag was also adopted and a president, presiding officer of the Assembly, a general-in-chief of the forces, and an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary (José Morales Lémus) to the United States, were appointed. The documents of the present small pamphlet were published both for historical purposes and as an inspiration to public patriotism. They were selected by a committee appointed by the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, consisting of Drs. J. Domínguez Roldan and Salvador Salazar, of the University, and Julio C. Ponce de León, chief of the National Archives. The documents had been donated to the archives by the last named who had had them in his possession since the death of Sr. Nestor Ponce de León, the former secretary of the *Junta*. Among the most interesting of the documents is the project of a constitution and the changes made on discussion before adoption. Another document of interest is the appeal made by the new Cuban Assembly to the House of Representatives of the United States. Portraits of some of the leading men of that day are reproduced, as well as the flag and coat of arms adopted by the Assembly. Three documents are given in reduced facsimile, namely, the appointment of José Morales Lémus to represent Cuba in the United States, dated March 11, 1869, and signed by Carlos M. de Céspedes, general-in-chief of the liberating Cuban army; the credentials furnished to the same, dated May, 1869, and signed by Céspedes as president of the Republic of Cuba; and an authorization to Morales Lémus to borrow 20,000 pesos, payable as might be determined, from the United States or any other power, and to issue bonds for the same.

Several books have been published recently in Havana to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Carlos Manuel de Céspedes and the centenary of the founding of the city of Cienfuegos (formerly called Fernandina de Fagua). This city was founded by a Frenchman, one Luis Lorenzo du Clouet, while in the service of the Spanish government.

Three studies have appeared on the great Cuban educator, José de la Luz y Caballero. The first study was by José Ignacio Rodríguez, who represented Luz y Caballero as a fervent Catholic; the second by Manuel Sanguily, one of his few remaining students, who denied that the educator was a fervent Catholic, but said that he was deeply religious; and now the latest book, in which the author, Francisco del Valle, attempts to show with proofs that, although Luz y Caballero taught religion, he did not do so according to Spanish Catholic ideas. Valle's treatise, a small book of 59 pages, issuing (1919) from the Sociedad Editorial Cuba Contemporánea of Habana, first appeared in the Cuban review *Cuba Contemporánea*. It is entitled *José de la Luz y los Católicos Españoles*.

Manuel Sanguily, of Havana, literary critic, writer, and lecturer, has just published the first volume of a work under the title *Discursos y Conferencias*. Although the imprint of the volume gives the year 1918 as the date of publication, it was really published in 1919. The work consists of a number of addresses and lectures delivered in Cuba before the establishment of the Republic. The first article is on "Poetry and Poets". Then follow "Elements and characteristics of Cuban politics"; "The monument to the students shot in 1870"; "The two sides of the moral and political question in Cuba"; José María Heredia" (the poet and Cuban revolutionist); "The political situation, its causes and its remedy"; "The discovery of America"; "Céspedes and Martí"; Cuba and the Spanish fury". These articles are preceded by a prologue of 26 pages.

A small volume has recently been published in Havana, as a memorial to the Cuban poet, Ricardo del Monte, by his nephews. Ricardo del Monte who was born in 1828 and died in 1909, played a leading part among a brilliant coterie of writers in the daily press. He contributed mainly to *El Siglo*, *Juan Paloma* (a weekly satirical paper), *La Legalidad* (daily), *Revista de Cuba* (in 1877), *El Triunfo*, *El Trunco*, *El País*, *El Paisaje*, *El Nuevo País*, and *Cuba*, all of Havana, and *La Aurora*, of Matanzas.

Editorial México, S. A. Apartado 4527, México, D. F., a recently organized publishing concern, announces the following: *Biblioteca de Autores Mexicanos Modernos*; *La Novela Quincenal*; *El Folletín Semanal*; and *Boletín Bibliografico*.—C. K. JONES.

The Government of Argentina has recently published through its Minister of Foreign Affairs a Blue Book which contains acts of the government and various documents relative to the Great War.

Ricardo Levene of the "Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana," and Professor in the universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata, is the author of *Notas para el Estudio del Derecho Internacional* (Buenos Aires, Imprenta y Casa Editora "Coni"), which forms part of vol. XIX. of the *Anales de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales*. The work consists of six chapters as follows: 1. Plan of organic study of the law of the Indies; External history of legislation in the Indies, etc. 2. The legislative work of Juan de Ovando, etc. 3. The *Recopilación* of Rodrigo de Aguiar y Acuña, etc. 4. The *Recopilación* of laws of the kingdoms of the Indies of 1680, etc. 5. Legislative reforms in the Indies in the 19th century, etc. 6. Application of the laws of the Indies and of Castile in America, etc.

*O Monroismo e a sua nova Phase* (Rio de Janeiro, 1918), by Octavio N. Brito, discusses the following matters; As interpretações injustas da doutrina de Monróe; sua função na vida das diversas nacionalidades; o historico do seu apparecimento. Doutrina de defeza propria e de defeza da America. A evolução da doutrina e suas ampliações. O tratado de A. B. C. A nova phase.—C. K. JONES.

The *Primeiro Congresso de Historia Nacional* (7-16 Setembro de 1914) is the name of a publication appearing at Rio de Janeiro, in 1915-1917 in *Revista do Instituto Historico Geographica Brasileiro* (Tomo especial). Part I. consists of "Actas do Congresso. Theses apresentadas á 1ª secção (Historia geral)": part II. "Historia das explorações geographicas. Historia das explorações archeologicas e ethnographicas"; part III. "Historia constitucional e administrativa"; part IV. "Historia parlamentar. Historia economica"; and part V. "Historia militar. Historia diplomatica. Historia literaria e das artes".

*Biblioteca de Alquiler; Catálogo especial de 30,000 obras dedicado al Pueblo Ecuatoriano* (Quito, Libreria "Sucre" de Bonifacio Muñoz, 1918), is a classed catalogue of books for sale or loan. Pages 335-365 are devoted to the literature of Ecuador.

*Nuestra cuestión con Chile* (Lima, 1919), by Víctor Andrés Belaúnde, a serious and exhaustive statement of Peru's position was, for the most

part, prepared by direction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1909, to refute the arguments presented by Señor Álvarez in defense of Chile's attitude. It contains the following chapters: (1) Las causas diplomáticas de la guerra del Pacífico; (2) La mediación americana durante la guerra del Pacífico; (3) La paz de Ancón; (4 and 5) Las negociaciones, 1884-1894, 1895, 1898; (6) La violación del tratado; (7) La campaña contra el arbitraje; (8) Las últimas cuestiones; Tratado de Ancón. —C. K. JONES.

The Government of the United States of Venezuela, in commemoration of the first centenary of the installation of the Assembly, has fittingly reproduced the Address of Bolívar in the Congress of Angostura (February 15, 1819) under the title *Discurso de Bolívar en el Congreso de Angostura*. This small pamphlet of 41 pages contains the "Decreto por el cual se ordena la presente edición del Discurso de Bolívar en el Congreso de Angostura"; "Las ideas políticas de Bolívar en el Congreso de Angostura"; a reduced facsimile copy of the *Correo del Orinoco*, Angostura, of Saturday, February 20, 1819 (Vol. II. no. 19); "Discurso de Bolívar"; and the "Proclama" by Bolívar, of February 20, 1819, announcing the arrival of a British legion to aid the people of Venezuela to "shatter their chains". The pamphlet is adorned with a fine photogravure of Bolívar in 1819 reproduced from the painting of the artist Rumano Saurys Mütznér, as well as a panoramic view of Angostura and the building in which the celebrated Congress convened.

The *Boletín del Centro de Estudios Americanistas de Sevilla* of February and March, 1919, (issued for both months in one single cover), continues the inventory of the legajos of the documents in the Archivo de Indias, compiled under direction of the Director of the Archives, Pedro Torres Lanzas. In this installment are given the section "Patronato", which is subdivided into "Gobierno", 74 legajos, "Materiales particulares", 10 legajos, "Real armada", 21 legajos, and "Real Cédulas", 19 legajos; and the section "Contaduría General del Consejo de Indias", subdivided into "Papeles pertenecientes al Consejo de Indias y sus dependencias", 12 legajos, and "Receptores y depositarios del Consejo de Indias", 37 legajos. These documents treat of all parts of Hispanic America, covering the period of Spanish domination. In this issue are also reproduced three important documents namely; "Instruccion, y memoria, de las relaciones que se han de hazer para la descripcion de las Indias,

que su magestad manda hazer, para el buen gouierno y ennoblecimiento dellas" (1577); "Relacion geografica de San Miguel de las Palmas de Tamalameque, Gobernación de Santa Marta, Audiencia de Nueva Granada, Virreinato del Perú (1579); and "Descripçion de la Isla de Puerto-Rico" (1582).

The *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* for March contained articles as follows: "Brazilian Government students in the United States"; "Coal and oil in Colombia", by J. M. Coronado; "The first Centennial of the Congress of Angostura"; "Godoy's trans-Andean flight"; "Pulque and other maguey products", by Luther K. Zabriskie. Articles in the May number included: "Bogotá, the Athens of South America", by Anzola Samper; "Impressions of Harvard University", by M. de Oliveira Lima; "Foreign trade of Chile for 1917"; "Platinum and palladium in Brazil"; "Presidential inauguration in Salvador"; "Exporting to Latin America", by William C. Wells. The June number contains the following: "The Argentine mint" (taken from *El Arte Tipográfico*); "Courtesies to the Chilean financial commisson"; "The national Library of Chile", by Alcides Fuenzalida; "The economic problems of South America", by Italo Luis Grassi"; "Mineral monopolies of the Americas", by Benjamin L. Miller; "Pan American Commercial Conference"; "Across the Chaco", by Antonio Pérez-Valiente; "Presidential inauguration in Uruguay"; and "The Cuban cane-sugar industry", by P. K. Reynolds.

*Cuba Contemporánea* for March, 1919, contains the following articles: "La Revolución de independencia argentina: las ideas filosóficas", by R. Blanco-Fombona; "Una poesía de Casal vertida al inglés", by Julian del Casal; "La política de los Estados Unidos en el continente americano", by Raúl de Cárdenas; "Política internacional europea", by Ernesto Dihigo; "El patriotismo de la mujer rusa contemporánea", by F. de P. Rodríguez; "El federalismo mundial", by Luis Rodríguez-Embil; "Justicia para todos", by Manuel Sanguily; and "La obra de Juan Ramón Jiménez", by Pedro Henríquez Uriña.

Among articles in *El Estudiante Latino-Americano* for March, 1919, are the following: "O Brazil envia estudantes para estudarem aqui e encorajarem ascrescentes relacoes commerciaes"; "Historia de la bandera americano" (taken from *La Democracia*, San Juan, Porto Rico); "Un Tucumano en Nuevo York", by G. A. Kreibohm de la Vega;

"La novela española en los Estados Unidos", by Higieno J. Medraño; "La Asociación Cristiana de Jovenes en el campamento "Las Casas", by E. A. Mercado; "Algunos resultados de la última guerra", by Juan Orts Gonzalez; "Enrique Hernández Miyares, 20 octubre 1859—2 agosto 1914" by Emeterio S. Santovenia; "Uma grande mentalidade brasileira ao Dr. Basilio de Magalhães", by J. de Siquiera Coutinho. Those for May, 1919, are the following: "La Doctrina Monroe y la liga de las naciones"; "Em homenagem de Olivo Bilac"; "Cosecha de opiniones", by Jorge Mañach (on Pan Americanism); "Ideas de Don Eugenio M. de Hortos", by Higieno J. Medraño; "Lisboa", by J. de Siquiera Coutinho; "Ventajas e inconvenientes de que Cuba hubiese gestionado y obtuviere en la presente conferencia de la paz en declaración de su neutralidad perpetua (1st part)"; "Sobre la educación física", by Samuel Ybargoyen; and "La independencia sud-americana", by Bartolomé Mitre.

The New York *Evening Post*, in its issue for April 26, 1919, issued as its fifth part, a Cuban section, called "Cuba." This section, consisting of 26 pages, contains the following material, titles being given in order of publication: "Cuba's friendship for the United States", by Mario G. Menocal, president of the Republic of Cuba; "Political organization and government of the Cuban Republic", by Dr. Rafael Montoro, Secretary of the Executive Department, Republic of Cuba; "World future of sugar Cuba's greatest commercial problem", by Eugenio Sánchez Agramonte, Secretary of Agriculture of Cuba; "Cuban consular system important aid in extending trade", by Pablo Desvernine, Secretary of State of Cuba; "Cuba's position makes her the key to western hemisphere", by John Barrett; "Desires to cement even more closely ties of Cuba and the United States", by Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, Minister from Cuba to the United States; "Cuba at the peace conference in Paris and in the Great War", by Stoddard Dewey, Paris correspondent of the *Evening Post*; "Cuba's annual foreign commerce will exceed \$800,000,000", by George Reno, Chief of the Bureau of Information, Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor; "Cuba's budget for public education is over \$10,000,000", by Manuel de Castro Targarona, Acting Secretary of the Department of Education of Cuba; "Cuba's sugar crop may reach 4,000,000 tons this year", by H. A. Himely; "Growth of trade between the United States and Cuba", prepared for the *Evening Post* by the Latin American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; "How Cuba learned

to conserve the health of its citizens", by Col. Robert U. Patterson, Medical Corps, U. S. A.; "Cuba foremost in the protection of International commerce", by C. E. McGuire, Assistant Secretary General of the International High Commission of the Treasury Department, Washington; and a number of unsigned items. It is suggested that the *Evening Post* publish sections dealing with other Hispanic American countries.

*The Geographical Review* for February, 1919, published the following articles and items on Hispanic America: "The Islands of the Seven Cities", by William H. Babcock"; "The climate of Montevideo"; "The Bolivian Indian"; and "Fairs of the Central Andes", by G. M. Wrigley. In the number for March, appear "The petroleum resources of South America"; and "Reopening of the British Guiana Research Station of the New York Zoological Society". The April number has a note on "The rainfall of Chile".

*Hispania* for May, 1919, contains an article by Professor John D. Fitz-Gerald, of the University of Illinois, on "The position of Spanish in the Curricula of the high schools"; and a list of "Some Spanish-American novels", by Professor E. C. Hills, of the University of Indiana. In his paper, Professor Fitz-Gerald quotes articles 15, 16, and 17 of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, of which the 16th is especially interesting to historians. This recommendation is that:

There be established in the Universities of the United States chairs of the history, development, and ideals of the Latin-American peoples; and in the Universities of Latin-America chairs of the history, development, and ideals of the people of the United States.

This article also reproduces the curricula of schools in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. In the "Curriculum of the National Colleges of Argentina", among the studies prescribed are the following: Geography of Argentina in the first half of the second year; the history of Argentina, the first half of the third year; the geography of North and South America, the second half of the third year; and the history of America and Argentina, the first half of the fourth year. In the higher college (Final course), the history of America and Argentina to 1810, is studied in the first half of the fifth year (continuing from the schools above named); and from 1810 to 1910, in the first half of the 6th year.



In the Argentina Commercial School course (5 year course), general and Argentina history, and general and Argentina geography are studied during the first two years.

*Inter-America* for April, 1919, contains the following articles: "The proletariat on the eve of the revolution", by Agustín Álvarez (transl. from *Ediciones Mínimas*, Buenos Aires); "Peru's homage to a Uruguayan statesman", by Víctor Andrés Belaúnde (transl. from *Mercurio Peruano*, Lima); "Don Quijote and Sancho in America", by Carmelo M. Bonet (transl. from *Nosotros*, Buenos Aires); "Chile's tribute to the allied nations: parades and banquets", a reporter's account transl. from *La Información*, Santiago de Chile; "Argentine democratic thought", by Luis María Drago, Leopoldo Lugones, Joaquín V. González, and Ricardo Rojas (transl. from *Caras y Caretas*, Buenos Aires); "Young writers of Colombia", by Gonzalo París (transl. from *Cuba Contemporánea*, Habana); "Father Cabrera's collection of curiosities", by Antonio Pérez-Valiente (transl. from *Plus Ultra*, Buenos Aires); and "Reflections upon Argentine literature", by Ricardo Rojas (transl. from *El Hogar*, Buenos Aires). The June number contains the following: "Conquest, colonization, independence", by Miguel Luis Amunátegui (transl. from introduction to *Descubrimiento i Conquista de Chile*, Santiago de Chile); "The struggle for independence in Argentina: philosophical ideas", by Rufino Blanco-Fombona (transl. from *Cuba Contemporánea*); "Spanish-American literature as judged by a Spanish writer", by Alberto Insua (transl. from *Nosotros*, Buenos Aires); "Bruno Mauricio de Zabala, the founder of Montevideo", by Raúl Montero Bustamante (transl. from *El Bien Público*, Montevideo); "The canal and the league of nations", by Eusebio A. Morales (transl. from *Revista Nueva*, Panamá); "The new era and the historical destiny of the United States", by Javier Prado (transl. of a commencement address published in Lima); "The new men and the old world", by Jesús Semprone (transl. from *Actualidades*, Caracas); and "William Lane in Paraguay" (transl. from *El Diario*, Asunción). In the number for July, the bibliographical article by C. K. Jones published in THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, for February, 1919, appears in Spanish under the name of "Sección bibliográfica hispano-americana en la Biblioteca del Congreso".

The "International Conciliation", in its "Interamerican Division Bulletin No. 20", published by the American Association for Inter-

national Conciliation, April 1919, reprints "The European war and Pan Americanism" by Rómulo S. Naón, from *The Columbia University Quarterly*, for April, 1919.

*The Pan-American Magazine* in its issue for July has articles and items as follows: "American bank in Buenos Aires"; "Argentine-Chilean commerce—an interview with Don Mateo Clark"; "Buenos Aires trade-mark convention"; "Business conditions in Argentina"; "Horse breeding in Brazil"; "The investment of United States capital in Latin America"; "The lure of Latin America"; "A Pan-American commercial and financial organization"; "Second Pan-American commercial conference"; "South America's sparse population"; and "The League of Nations and South America", by P. W. Wilson.

*The Philippine Review* (Manila) in its issues for February and March devotes several pages to a "Pan-American Section". In the February number, the entire space is given to the "Peru-Chile Embroglio", and the item consists mainly of excerpts from the *New York Globe*, *New York Tribune*, *Christian Science Monitor*, and the *Times* of New York. The section in March gives brief mention to "Mining industry in Cuba", "Peru railway construction", "Mineral products of Venezuela", "Pan-American economic and financial affairs", and "Pan-American legislation". The section appears both in English and in Spanish.

*La Reforma Social* contains the following articles in its May issue: "El bolshevismo y la paz", and "La doctrina Monroe en la Conferencia de Paris", by Orestes Ferrera; "La más grave cuestión internacional de América, (4. pte.)", and "El problema del sufragio en Cuba", by Jacinto López; "San Martín en el Perú", by G. Porras Troconis.

The *Revista Crítica Hispano-Americana*, which is published in Madrid, under the direction of Dr. A. Bonilla y San Martín, contains in the first number of volume IV. (1918), an article by León M. Granizo on "Literatura Portuguesa", in which the poetry of Fidelino de Figueiredo is discussed.

*Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras* (Buenos Aires), contains the following articles in the issue for January: "La Escuela Biológica en la Previsión del Delito", by G. Giacobini; "El Congreso de Tucumán", by P. Groussac; "La nueva ley de divorcio cubana", by I. Cedrés

Köppen; "El sol argentino", by Manuel Maldonado; "¿ Se vende plantas? [Una discusión gramatical]", by R. Monner Sans; "Reminiscencias diplomáticas", by M. de Oliveira Lima; "La disolución de la sociedad conyugal en derecho argentino", by E. Quesada; "Los beneficios irrevocablemente realizados y líquidos de sociedades anónimas"; by R. Rubens; and "Manuel Harrio", by E. S. Zeballos. The number for April contains the following: "El proletariado antes y después de Jesucristo", by Zenón Bustos; "Apellidamiento a la española", by M. Castro López; "Defectos de la educación en los Estados Unidos que la guerra ha puesto de relieve", by C. W. Eliot; "Peligros políticos del petróleo, orígenes de un golpe de estado", by Jacinto López; "Nostalgia (poesía)", by R. Monner Sans; "El proyecto para establecer una liga de naciones", by B. J. Pérez-Verdía; "La batalla de Maipú", by Víctor R. Pesante and Manuel Novoa; "Los países de la América Latina", by César Reyes; "Corriente calamo", by E. J. Weigel Muñoz.

It is a pleasure to chronicle the appearance of a new quarterly devoted to international law, with especial reference to Spanish-American affairs, namely, the *Revista Mexicana de Derecho Internacional*, which is the "Organo de la Academia Mexicana de Derecho Internacional". The new review is under the management of Sr. García Genaro, and the first number, that for March, 1919, presents an excellent appearance with its good and easily read types. The initial number (of 166 pages) contains the following material: "El armisticio de la guerra europea"; "El Doctor Juan Antonio Buero, nuevo Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Uruguay", by P. E. Callarda; "La fuerza como base del derecho natural y como génesis del derecho artificial", by A. M. Carreño, "La propiedad raíz de los extranjeros en Mexico", by G. Fernández MacGregor (a discussion of Art. 27 of the Constitution of 1917); "Gobiernos y política extranjeros"; "Que se entiende por libertad de los mares", by A. G. Hays; "La misión del Sr. Jonnart en Grecia", by R. Recoulej; "Qué es la 'Enmienda Platt'", by Dr. E. Rodríguez Lendián; "Discurso sobre la 'Enmienda Platt'", by J. B. Scott. —C. K. JONES.

The *Revista Nueva* (Panama), for February, 1919, contains the "Discurso pronunciado por don Ricardo J. Alfaro presidente de la Unión Ibero-Americana de Panamá"; three short articles by Jephtha B. Duncan,—namely, "El ideal educativo del presente"; "La muger

ante la democracia"; and "El porvenir de las profesiones técnicas"; and "Panamá y la liga de las naciones", by Fabio Ríos.

Among the articles and items in *The South American* for April, May, and June, are the following: April—"Area and population of Latin America" "Brazil may adopt gold standard"; "The Argentine through American eyes", by H. M. Brown; "Business and the Victory Liberty Loan" (South American investments in this constitute a bond of friendship); "The disorder and anarchy in Buenos Aires" (German and Russian Bolsheviki terrorize the city during two days); "Travel notes of a missionary—Evolution in Mexico; the open smile of Paraguay", by Samuel Guy Inman; "The most picturesque city of Mexico"; "Names of places in Latin America", by Katharine Ward Parmelee; "The divorce of the two Americas", by Tancredo Pinochet (also in issues for May and June); "The railroads of Peru"; and "Armed intervention in Mexico a mistake", by William R. Shepherd. May—"Argentine affairs"; "Bolivia wants American goods"; "Central American complications"; "Training Mexicans in American methods", by Henry Ford; "The new president of El Salvador", by E. E. Huber; "Chile, past and present", by Enrique Molina; "Observatory four miles high for Ecuador"; "Home again in Cochabamba", by Diomedes Pereyra; and "Fairs of the Central Andes", by G. M. Wright. June—"An American agricultural school in Brazil"; "The Argentine wheat position;" "American banks in Latin America," by James H. Carter; "Custom house tabulations on the Atlantic coast"; "The feminist movement in Argentina"; "Brazilian investment opportunities", by E. Kerr; "Chile a commercial and industrial center", by John Bassett Moore; "Latin American interests", by Jason A. Neilson; "Direct selling in South America", by P. S. Stienstrup; "Banks the most constructive means of mutual help", by Eliodoro Yañez.